CLAIMS:

1. A hydrocarbon bioremediation system for removing hydrocarbons from a body of water, comprising:

(a) a floater adapted to float in or on the surface of the body of water, and

(b) microbes associated with the floater, adapted to digest the hydrocarbons.

2. A hydrocarbon bioremediation system for removing hydrocarbons from a body of water, comprising:

(a) a floater formed of a porous polymeric foam and adapted to float on the surface of the body of water, and

(b) microbes within the floater, adapted to digest the hydrocarbons.

3. A system as recited in Claim 2, wherein the microbes are in the form of a pellet.

4. A system as recited in Claim 3, wherein the floater has an opening, and the pellet is located in an opening in the floater.

5. A system as recited in Claim 2, wherein the microbes are attached to powder which is pressed into a pellet.

6. A system as recited in Claim 5, wherein the powder is a clay mineral.

7. A system as recited in Claim 5, wherein the powder is bentonite clay.

8. A system as recited in Claim 2, wherein the microbe is a natural ubiquitous hydrocarbon-oxidizing microorganism for use in removing hydrocarbons and organic materials from soils and fresh and salt water by natural oxidative pathways.

9. A system as recited in Claim 2, wherein the microbe is the Oppenheimer Formula listed on the USEPA NCP Product Schedule.

10. A system as recited in Claim 2, wherein the foam is open celled and adapted to absorb hydrocarbons.

11. A method for removing hydrocarbons from a body of water, comprising:

(a) placing microbes, adapted to digest the hydrocarbons, into a floater formed of a porous polymeric foam and adapted to float in or on the surface of the body of water,

(b) placing the floater containing the microbes into a body of water containing hydrocarbons,

(c) allowing the hydrocarbons to penetrate the floater and to contact the microbes, and

(d) allowing the microbes within the floater to digest the hydrocarbons.

12. A method as recited in Claim 11, wherein the microbes are in the form of a pellet.

13. A method as recited in Claim 12, wherein the floater has a slit, and the pellet is located in a slit on the floater.

14. A method as recited in Claim 11, wherein the microbes are attached to powder which is pressed into a pellet.

15. A method as recited in Claim 14, wherein the powder is a clay mineral.

16. A method as recited in Claim 14, wherein the powder is bentonite clay.

17. A method as recited in Claim 11, wherein the microbe is a natural ubiquitous hydrocarbon-oxidizing microorganism for use in removing hydrocarbons and organic materials from soils and fresh and salt water by natural oxidative pathways.

18. A method as recited in Claim 11, wherein the microbe is the Oppenheimer Formula listed on the USEPA NCP Product Schedule.

19. A method as recited in Claim 11, wherein the foam is open celled and adapted to absorb hydrocarbons.

20. A method as recited in claim 11, wherein the microbes are mixed into the polymeric foam prior to being foamed.